

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) ADJUSTMENTS TO EARNED INCOME.—If a public housing agency establishes any adjustment to income pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(F), the Secretary—

“(1) shall not take into account any reduction of the per dwelling unit rental income of the public housing agency resulting from that adjustment in calculating the contributions under section 9 for the public housing agency for the operation of the public housing; and

“(2) shall not reduce the level of operating subsidies payable to the public housing agency due to an increase in per dwelling unit rental income that results from a higher level of income earned by any residents whose adjusted incomes are calculated taking into account that adjustment to income, until the public housing agency has recovered a sum equal to the cumulative difference between—

“(A) the operating subsidies actually received by the agency; and

“(B) the operating subsidies that the public housing agency would have received if paragraph (1) was not applied.”.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Congress describing the fiscal and societal impact of the amendment made by subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—

(1) MAXIMUM ANNUAL LIMITATION ON RENT INCREASES RESULTING FROM EMPLOYMENT.—Section 957 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12714) is repealed effective November 28, 1990.

(2) ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.—Section 923 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 12714 note) is repealed effective October 28, 1992.

SEC. 1003. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH OTHER WELFARE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

Title I of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section: “**SEC. 27. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH OTHER WELFARE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the benefits of a family are reduced under a Federal, State, or local law relating to welfare or a public assistance program for the failure of any member of the family to perform an action required under the law or program, the family may not, for the duration of the reduction, receive any increased assistance under this Act as the result of a decrease in the income of the family to the extent that the decrease in income is the result of the benefits reduction.

“(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case in which the benefits of a family are reduced because the welfare or public assistance program to which the Federal, State, or local law relates limits the period during which benefits may be provided under the program.”.

SEC. 1004. APPLICABILITY TO INDIAN HOUSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 201(b)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, the amendments made by this title shall apply to public housing developed or operated pursuant to a contract between the Secretary and an Indian housing authority.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term “Indian housing authority” has the same meaning as in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(2) the term “public housing” has the same meaning as in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937; and

(3) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

SEC. 1005. IMPLEMENTATION.

The Secretary shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this title and the amendments made by this title.

SEC. 1006. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SUPPORT FOR SEISMIC MONITORING CAPABILITY

• Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, the proliferation of nuclear weapons continues to be one of the most serious threats to national security, which underscores the need for the United States to maintain an effective capability to detect and identify clandestine nuclear tests. The challenge for seismic monitoring is the detection and identification of events of small magnitude. To meet this challenge it is necessary to acquire regional data not less than 1,000 kilometers from a test.

For many years, a consortium of universities has operated a multiple-use, global seismographic network that has been supported with funds from the Department of Defense and the National Science Foundation. These facilities represent a small but significant investment by the U.S. Government, offer effective and needed nuclear test monitoring capabilities worldwide, and enhance regional coverage in areas not adequately covered by national technical means [NTM].

Data provided by this global seismographic network can be used to locate seismic events, discriminate natural versus explosive sources, and estimate magnitude and/or yield—all of which are critical in detection and identification of clandestine nuclear tests. Enhancing accuracy of event location is particularly important in greatly reducing the area which must be investigated through costly on-site inspections or the use of NTM. The data obtained from this network thus complement, rather than compete with, data obtained from NTM.

This type of information will be invaluable in helping our Government to verify a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. We are already well into the evolution of the post-cold war world, and one unpleasant fact of life about such a world is that professional test ban monitors no longer have the luxury of simply gathering data about activities at certain fixed, well-characterized sites. Now the problem has gotten more complex: We are increasingly concerned about small, low-yield test explosions, and we are facing a verification challenge that is truly global in scope. Given the global distribution of significant nongovernmental seismic monitoring capabilities, it is only prudent for us to exploit whatever resources are available and appropriate to get the job done.

The network is administered by a consortium which today consists of over 80 research institutions and affiliates around the globe. The National Science and Technology Council [NSTC] is developing a long-term funding plan for the GSN and JSP. Because of delays in the NSTC process funding recommendations were not included in the administration's fiscal year 1996 budget request, but are being incorporated in the fiscal year 1997 budget request. In the meantime, this action is needed to ensure continuation of these important programs.

My amendment specifies that \$9,500,000 of prior year funds from the Defense Support Program which are available as a result of the omnibus reprogramming shall be available for continuation of the Global Seismographic Network [GSN] and Joint Seismic Program [JSP]. This is maintained by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research [AFOSR] in PE 601102F, project 2309. •

TRIBUTE TO CHUCK GIFFORD

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, one of my best friends, and a true friend to all who fight for social and economic justice, is retiring as subregional director of the United Auto Workers. Chuck has fought all his life for the rights of working men and women.

Chuck Gifford started out working at Maytag in Newton, IA, where he was an elected representative for local 997. He was appointed to the staff of the national community action program [CAP] of the UAW in 1975. He has held a number of important positions with the union, including serving as region 4 CAP coordinator for Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska; president of the Iowa State CAP Council, and is retiring as subregional director. In addition to his work with the union, Chuck has been active for a long time in the Democratic Party, at the local and national level. He was a member of the Democratic National Committee, and the Iowa State Central Committee of the Democratic Party. Chuck is among the most respected labor and political leaders in our state.

While Chuck could always be counted on to pay close attention to the person on the shop floor, his vision and concerns were national and international in scope. He cared deeply about justice and working conditions for his union members, but he also cared passionately about economic injustice in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. He was a leader in the fight to end the Vietnam war, to end apartheid in South Africa, and to end child labor in Latin America and Asia.

Chuck is a true and loyal American. He has spent countless hours and even days in political work to make changes in U.S. policy. He was not content to sit on the sidelines and complain. He got into the arena, and worked to make America a better country. That, to me, is a real test of good citizenship,